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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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## ATTICUS, No I.

*Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,*
*Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.* HOR.

EVERY new piece of intelligence from England is more alarming than the laſt. Luxury, venality, and corruption are arrived at that enormous height that Great Britain, like ancient Rome, ſeems ready to ſink under her own weight.

We have little reaſon to expect a redreſs of grievances from the preſent temper and diſpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſtry or Parliament: The firſt have gone too far to retract; their own ſafety depends upon procuring the approbation of Parliament to the violent and oppreſſive meaſures they have purſued. This, or an impeachment, is the only alternative.

*Non rubocare gradum* is their eſtabliſhed maxim.

They muſt ruin America to ſcreen themſelves.

The pulſe of the Houſe of Commons has been thoroughly felt upon the trying queſtion on the amendment propoſed in the addreſs to the Crown, and its being rejected by a conſiderable majority has in a manner deprived the diſtreſſed Americans of all hopes reſulting from their moſt earneſt applications, and may ſerve to ſhow us what we have to expect from men whom we have not the leaſt ſhare in chooſing, and who conſequently think they have not any manner of dependence upon us.

Meaſures of the higheſt national importance have been approved without examination, and (what would be flagrant injuſtice to an individual) whole provinces have been condemned unheard!

The late reſolves of the Houſe of Lords confirms an intereſting truth, founded on the experience of moſt ages and nations: That oppreſſion cannot be carried on by halves, or ſtop at a certain point.

A people who were once free can hardly be deprived of many of their deareſt and moſt valuable rights and privileges whilſt they are ſuffered to retain the reſt.

The ax muſt be laid to the root of liberty, and a plan of ſlavery made conſiſtent in all its parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have ſeen our jury trials (that bulwark of Britiſh liberty) not only abridged, but in many caſes abſolutely transferred to arbitrary civil law courts, whoſe judges are the mere creatures of the Miniſtry.

We have been heavily taxed, without our conſent or that of our repreſentatives, contrary to the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; and a revenue is raiſed out of our pockets, not as the free gift of the people, but ſo much of our property has been violently wreſted from us, and we are left without ſecurity for what remains.

The legiſlative power of ſome of our Aſſemblies has not only been ſuſpended, but threatened with annihilation, for daring to exerciſe their own judgment in diſcharging their duty to their conſtituents.

Many Aſſemblies have been diſſolved, with aggravating circumſtances of paſſion and indecency, for refuſing an implicit obedience to arbitrary and ſenſeleſs miniſterial requiſitions; and in ſome colonies no new Aſſembly has been called, but the people left entirely without any repreſentatives, or conſtitutional means of redreſs: And being thereby reduced almoſt to a ſtate of deſperation, and under a neceſſity of aſſembling to conſult on meaſures for ſecuring the publick peace and ſafety, ſuch meetings have been repreſented as ſeditious and rebellious, by the very men from whoſe tyranny and oppreſſion they proceeded.

A new office, profeſſedly eſtabliſhed for the eaſe and benefit of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, by furniſhing a proper channel for the conveyance of their petitions, has been perverted to the means of obſtructing them, and adding to the weight of our oppreſſions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the ſpirit of the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in petitions to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and laying our injured complaints before the Throne.

Our humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances have been treated with contempt, and repreſented to the people of Great Britain as an impudent attempt at independence, and relying in the face of the Britiſh government and conſtitution, although it is the breach of that conſtitution only of which we complain; and thus, by the vileſt miniſterial arts, a humane and generous nation has been ſo far prejudiced and incenſed againſt their brethren and fellow ſubjects as inconſiderately to acquieſce in regulations which may hereafter, by affording dangerous precedents, prove deſtructive to itſelf.

A ſtanding army is ſtationed among us in time of profound peace, under no ſubordination to the civil power, and living almoſt upon free quarter, as in an enemy's country; while ſome of our ſeaport towns are inveſted, and their harbours blocked up by ſhips of war.

In criminal accuſations (ſhould the meaſures lately recommended be put in execution) we are to be deprived of the right of Engliſhmen, a trial by a jury of our neighbours: A Britiſh ſubject is to be tranſported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own country to the other ſide of the globe, dragged from the advice and good offices of all his friends and acquaintance, deprived almoſt of a poſſibility of evidence in his favour, and cannot even be acquitted until he has ſuffered greater puniſhment than death.

Statutes of treaſon are to be extended by conſtruction, contrary to the known maxims of law and juſtice, which will render every man's life as inſecure as his property already is; for, by the ſame kind of logick, we may ſoon expect to ſee that treated as treaſon in an American which is not even a miſdemeanor in an inhabitant of Great Britain.

Wheels and racks are ſtill wanting to complete this new and formidable ſyſtem of government, and may poſſibly bring up the rear.

In ſhort, the infamous arts and miſrepreſentations of a few men in office, actuated by the baſeſt motives of private intereſt and ambition, have had greater weight than the humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances of all the colonies, and the cries of four millions of loyal ſubjects.

Well may the Miniſtry apprehend a civil war in America, conſcious of the provocation they have given, which in a leſs loyal country would infallibly have produced one. But let us, my countrymen, convince the world that in this, as in every thing elſe, they have formed a wrong judgment of us. Let not their utmoſt malevolence and tyranny withdraw us from our allegiance to the beſt of Kings, or induce a thought or action inconſiſtent with our duty. Let us continue to pay due obedience to the government of our mother country, and its Parliament, in every thing not utterly ſubverſive of our conſtitutional rights and privileges; which we ought to hold dearer than life, and defend by all legal and honeſt means in our power. What may be the moſt likely to ſucceed ſhall be the ſubject of another paper.

ATTICUS.

## ROME, *February* 11.

GREAT preparations are making here for the burial of his late Holineſs the Pontiff, for whom three coffins have been made, one of cypreſs wood, the ſecond of lead, and the third of oak; ten medals of gold are to be placed in the firſt, in the other ten of ſilver, and in the laſt ten of metal. The coffins are ornamented with the portrait of his Holineſs, and the actions which paſſed during the ten years of his pontificate. No great quantity of money has been found ſince his death in his coffers, but innumerable proofs of alms having been diſtributed by him to the poor.

Between the 2d and 3d of this month, in the dead of the night, all the priſoners were, according to the uſual cuſtom on the death of a ſovereign Pontiff, conducted to the caſtle of St. Angelo, where the Abbe Fiori had been ſome time confined, who was ſo affrighted at the noiſe made by the chains of the criminals, and lights of the flambeaus, that he fell into ſtrong convulſions, and died ſoon after.

The corpſe of the Pope, having been embalmed, was expoſed to publick view in his pontifical habit, and carried in the evening from the Quirinal to the Vatican, in the following order, viz. 1. A company of lighthorſe, the trumpets ſounding a dead march. 2. The attendants and grooms of his Holineſs, with flambeaus. 3. The Captain of the Swiſs guard, and Maſter of the Ceremonies, on horſeback. 4. The corpſe of the Pope, born on a ſuperb open litter by two white horſes, richly capariſoned, and covered with crimſon velvet, embroidered with gold. 5. The Swiſs guards, with the penitents of St. Peter, bearing flambeaus. 6. Seven pieces of cannon. 7. Another company of lighthorſe and cuiraſſiers, with their drums and trumpets hung with black. When the proceſſion arrived at the Vatican the corpſe was removed into the chapel, and Cardinal Carmarlingue placed the tiara on the head of the Pope. The Holy College attended the funeral obſequies, which continued three days.

COPENHAGEN, *Feb.* 19. A reſolution has been taken to eſtabliſh a lottery at Altena, on the model of thoſe in England. The plan of it is already publiſhed. It conſiſts of 50,000 tickets, at ten rixdollars each. The higheſt prize is to be of 50,000 rixdollars, and the loweſt of ten rixdollars; and the total amount of the prizes will be 493,000 rixdollars. The payment of the prizes will be made at different periods, the laſt on the 1ſt of July 1778; and they will bear, in the mean time, the intereſt of 4 per cent.

*Feb.* 21. Orders have been given to equip for ſea, with the utmoſt expedition, eight men of war of the line, viz. two of 70 guns, three of 60, and three of 50, beſides two frigates, the one of 24 and the other of 20 guns. The publick are as yet unacquainted with the deſtination of this ſquadron, but moſt people are of opinion that it is intended for the Baltick, where it is to act agreeable to the diſpoſition of the Court of Peterſburg.

This ſquadron will be ready to ſail in the beginning of April next. It is ſaid the King has reſolved to augment his marine to 44 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and ſmall veſſels.

LISBON, *Jan.* 31. On the 28th inſtant a Daniſh ſhip arrived here from Magazam, a Portugueſe fortreſs on the coaſt of Africa, and brings advice that a conſiderable body of Moors have beſieged that place; that the Governour had ſent a courier to Madeira to procure ſome aſſiſtance from thence; and that it was preſumed that ſeveral German and French officers were among the Moors, and directed the attack. On board the above mentioned ſhip came the Governour's Lady and ſon, and ſome domeſticks. As ſoon as the Court received this melancholy news ſome ſhips were deſpatched with warlike ſtores, and others were ordered to be fitted out to carry troops, which it is hoped may arrive time enough to raiſe the ſiege.

BRUSSELS, *March* 3. Laſt night his Royal Highneſs arrived here from Mons, but will return thither in a few days. The Princeſs Charlotte his ſiſter will come here about the latter end of this month, to be preſent at the jubile which this town is preparing to celebrate, with great pomp and expenſe, in honour of his Royal Highneſs, who on the 27th inſtant will have been their Governour for 25 years.

PARIS, *Feb.* 24. Letters from America adviſe that the inhabitants of Louiſiana, not being able to ſubmit to the Spaniſh government, have driven out all the troops, who are retired, with their commander, to the Havannah.

*From the Banks of the* DANUBE, *Feb.* 18. An epidemical diſtemper has broke out among the Ottoman troops, which has carried off great numbers of them. The Turkiſh ſoldiers deſert in great bodies, alleging the ſeverity of the climate, and the want of coffee, of which they are extremely fond, as reaſons for this behaviour.

VERSAILLES, *March* 1. The King continues to grow better, and takes the diverſion of hunting every day, in a new machine of a curious conſtruction, invented by the Marquis de Baringhen.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 21. A courier, deſpatched from the great army of the Ruſſians, arrived here yeſterday with the following advices. The Chan of the Tartars of Crimea having marched from Bulta, at the head of about 12,000 men, and made an invaſion into New Servia, met upon the frontiers a body of Ruſſian troops, commanded by Major General Alexander Itakow. They engaged immediately, but the affair was ſoon decided; for the Tartars, though much ſuperiour in number, ran away, after the loſs of about 700 men killed, and ſome hundreds taken priſoners. The Chan went off afterwards, with his people, towards Poland; but General Itakow followed him, and the Ruſſian Major General Prince Proſſorowſki is alſo marched to make head againſt him. Another invaſion of the Tartars into the Ukraine, joined by ſome Attnauts and ſome hundreds of the Confederates of Bar, met with no better ſucceſs; they were entirely defeated, their commander killed, and were obliged to repaſs the Nieſter. This happy beginning gives the Ruſſians great ſpirits, and at the ſame time diſcourages their enemies.

## *From the* LONDON GAZETTE, *March 7.*

ST. JAMES'S, *March* 6. The following addreſs of the Lord Lieutenant and Nobility, High Sheriff, Grand jury, Gentlemen, and Clergy, of the county of Eſſex, was this day preſented to his Majeſty by Daniel Matthew, Eſq; High Sheriff of the ſaid county, being introduced by the Lord of his Majeſty's Bedchamber in waiting, which addreſs was moſt graciouſly received.

*To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

The Humble addreſs of the Lord Lieutenant and Nobility, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, and Clergy, aſſembled at the aſſizes held at Chelmsford in and for the county of Eſſex, on Thurſday the 2d of March, 1769.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

WHILST we feel the happy effect, and retain in our breaſts a moſt grateful ſenſe, of the mildneſs and benignity of your Majeſty's government, we cannot ſee, without the utmoſt abhorrence, the ſpirit of ſedition and licentiouſneſs which hath lately manifeſted itſelf in ſuch various ſhapes, with deſign to leſſen our reſpect and affection due to your Majeſty, to traduce and miſrepreſent your Parliament, and draw into contempt the authority of the courts of juſtice, which in no time were more happily or more eminently ſupplied.

Every part of the conduct of theſe diſturbers of the publick repoſe appears to us as weak and unreaſonable as it is wicked; yet we think ſuch proceedings, if not timely checked, may operate to ſubvert the conſtitution, and deſtroy that liberty which hath been made the ſpecious (but falſe) pretence for committing outrages of the moſt dangerous and alarming kind. Already the metropolis hath been frightened from its ſecurity, your Majeſty's repoſe in the ſeat of your government hath been moſt inſolently invaded, and the lawful adminiſtration of juſtice violently obſtructed. It therefore becomes our duty, as friends to the conſtitution, and faithful ſubjects to your Majeſty, to lay theſe our ſentiments at the foot of your throne, relying, with the firmeſt confidence, on your Majeſty's wiſdom and juſtice for the exertion of ſuch prudent and vigorous meaſures as may reſtore peace and good order amongſt us; and we do aſſure your Majeſty that, being fully perſuaded that the preſervation of the publick tranquillity, and our own ſafety, are inſeparable from the ſecurity of your Majeſty's government, we are determined, at the riſk of our lives and properties, to ſupport your Royal authority in ſuppreſſing and ſubduing all ſeditious and riotous attempts, which threaten deſtruction to the ſtate, and diſturb the happineſs and honour of your reign.

## LONDON, *March 6.*

IT is reported that ſome of the acts complained of by the Americans will be ſuſpended.

Adminiſtration (notwithſtanding the many changes talked of) is likely to continue, at leaſt for ſome time, in *ſtatu quo*. Indeed the reaſon aſſigned for it is that affairs are ſo perplexed that few would be concerned where events are likely to turn out ſo unſucceſsful. Lord S—h, however, it is confidently ſaid, will ſucceed Lord Townſhend in the government of Ireland.

By letters from Rome, dated Feb. 8th, we hear that the Jeſuits are taking every ſtep in their power to place the Popedom in the poſſeſſion of one who will be entirely at their devotion; but they are not yet able to conjecture who will accede to the Papal dignity. Some talk of Cardinal Serſales, Archbiſhop of Naples; others mention Chigi, Stoppani, and Cavalchini.

*March* 7. It is ſaid that ſome great officers, previous to their going the circuit, received inſtruction to promote addreſſes being ſent from the ſeveral counties, expreſſing their abhorrence of the increaſe of faction, and the numerous meetings lately held to ſupport the cauſe of a popular priſoner, as involved in the cauſe of the publick.

*Extract of a letter from* Warſaw, *Feb.* 11.

"We have received a particular account of the two Ruſſian armies upon the frontiers, the firſt of which, commanded by Prince Gallitzin, conſiſts of 31 regiments of foot, 40 of horſe, 5 of huſſars, and 9000 Coſſacks, together with a train of artillery of 100 pieces of cannon, and a ſuitable body of engineers. The other army, commanded by General Romanzow, conſiſts of 28 regiments of foot, 4 of horſe, 6 of huſſars, and 10,900 Coſſacks, with a train of 48 pieces of cannon. Each regiment of foot is compoſed of 2000 men, and each regiment of horſe of 800; ſo that theſe two armies will amount to upwards of 130,000 men, which will be more than ſufficient to oppoſe the Turks."

Accounts are preparing of the expenſes of the Civil Liſt for theſe twenty years paſt.

A letter from Northampton, dated March 6th, ſays: "On Friday night laſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by four officers, came to the George inn in this town from London, where they lay that night; and the next morning proceeded on their tour to Birmingham, Gloucester, Worceſter, &c."

The packet which arrived yeſterday from Liſbon brought deſpatches to M. Mello de Caſtro, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Portugal, upon the ſubject of which his Excellency this morning had a conference with the Earl of Rochfort.

By a Gentleman arrived in town from Rochfort we learn that the French are buſy in augmenting the fortifications of St. Cas, Iſle of Rhee, Oleron, and many other places on the coaſt of Britany.

We are informed that a Gentleman of eminence in the Law, lately promoted, has for ſeveral years acquired by his practice at leaſt 9000l. per annum, which he has now quitted, and it is thought will have emoluments equivalent to that ſum.

It is conjectured that the different litigations of the grand cauſe of Douglas, in France, Scotland, and England, have coſt the contending parties at leaſt 100,000l.

It is ſaid that a certain great man is about to offer a plan for appointing one Governour in Chief over the whole of our territories in one part of the world, and that the Governours of the ſeveral ſettlements ſhall be all ſubordinate to and receive their power from him.

We are aſſured that there are above 100 Scots young Gentlemen, who are immediately going out as cadets in the military to the Eaſt Indies.

It is ſaid that before the Parliament is prorogued a bill will be brought in to diſqualify for a ſeat in that aſſembly, and alſo every other place of truſt and profit, all Gentlemen who behave unkindly to their wives, every man who keeps a whore, every man who ſpeaks or writes blaſphemy, and every man who is not able and willing to pay his debts.

Yeſterday it was much talked of among the Quality that the Hon. Mr. Douglas will be created Duke of Douglas, and have all the titles of his late Grace.

This morning there was a very numerous meeting, at the London tavern, of Gentlemen, members of Parliament and others, who have formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the title of ſupporters of the Bill of Rights; when, we hear, a large ſum of money was ſubſcribed for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe, which, with what had been received before for the ſame purpoſe, it is ſaid, amounts to upwards of 10,000l.

*March* 9. We are informed that one of the reaſons for diſcharging the debts upon the Civil Liſt has had great weight with every unprejudiced perſon, viz. That his Majeſty generouſly made a preſent of 700,000l. ſterling which accrued to the Crown under the article of caſual revenues, and aroſe from the ſale of French prizes taken before the declaration of war; and another reaſon, equally cogent, is that he alſo paid 100,000l. which remained as a demand upon the late King's civil liſt at the time of his demiſe: An example of Royal juſtice never experienced in any former reign whatever.

It was obſerved the other night, at a coffee houſe in the Strand, that if Mr. Wilkes was to eſtabliſh a brewhouſe it would turn out much to his advantage, as the common people would drink nothing but Wilkes's porter. A Gentleman in company, remarkable for repartee, replied that he thought it but fair the people ſhould be benefited by him in turn, as Mr Wilkes had been the *entire lot* of the Miniſtry for many years.

Yeſterday a trial came on at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury, wherein Philip Zachary Fonnerean, Eſq; was plaintiff, and a Gentleman defendant. The action was brought on the ſtatute againſt bribery at elections, for bribing a voter for the borough of Sudbury in Suffolk, when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 500l. The intended evaſion was that the money, the 20l. bribe, was lent on a promiſſory note for repayment; but the act prohibits all gifts, loans, promiſes, &c. as bribery.

Yeſterday ſeveral merchants, &c. met at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, in order to ſign a loyal addreſs to his Majeſty, which lay ready for that purpoſe; and after many Gentlemen had ſubſcribed their names, ſeveral perſons interrupted the buſineſs, inſiſting that ſome Gentleman ſhould take the chair, whereupon high words aroſe, and ſome blows enſued, and it was thought proper to remove the addreſs to the merchants ſeamens office upon the Royal Exchange.

Another account ſays that a number of merchants, traders, and inhabitants, attended at the King's Arms tavern, in conſequence of the advertiſements for a general meeting; but the Gentlemen, who had thought proper, by a ſubſequent advertiſement (in the papers of that day) to forbid the general meeting, and who had aſſumed to themſelves the right of *reſolving upon and framing an addreſs*, brought in an addreſs *previouſly* ſigned by a very few, and laid it on the table to be ſigned by thoſe who ſhould approve thereof, when many perſons, at leaſt *equally diſpoſed* to teſtify their loyalty and duty to his Majeſty, and their firm attachment to our happy conſtitution, being deſirous of having a chairman, that they might debate with *decency* and *moderation* the propriety of the ſaid addreſs, and its *tendency* to conciliate the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, inſinuated therein to be ſo very *neceſſary* at this juncture, were with great violence oppoſed in that deſign, which occaſioned much tumult and confuſion. After ſome time, Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; being placed in the chair, it was reſolved that a committee of nine ſhould be choſen to prepare an addreſs, to be laid before the general meeting for their conſideration on Friday next; and a committee was appointed accordingly.

Another account ſays: It is to be remarked that the Court party in this inſtance, as well as at Brentford, began the attack by one of the Courtiers ſtriking a Gentleman in the intereſt of the people a blow on the face, which was ſo *effectual* as to knock out two of his teeth; but the Gentleman, with the greateſt *alacrity*, returned the compliment, and knocked the Courtier down. *Where will this end?*

It was expected a general engagement would have enſued between the London and the King's Arms men, as each party had began elbowing the other.

A correſpondent, ſpeaking of the houſe where the meetings of the merchants are held, aſks: "Who would have thought that the *King's Arms* ſhould be turned againſt *London?*"

Yeſterday there was a Council at St. James's, at which his Majeſty was preſent.

Yeſterday there was a very full Houſe of Commons, and they ſat late.

For the encouragement of our navigation, by increaſing the number of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, there is preparing, under the patronage of the chief magiſtrate of this city, a bill to oblige the owners of all Britiſh ſhips to take boys to ſerve as apprentices on board their reſpective veſſels, in proportion to their tunnage or number of men; the alarming decreaſe of able ſeamen being a convincing proof that the intended nurſeries of that uſeful body of men, on the ſupport of which our exiſtence as a commercial and maritime nation depends, requires ſpeedy and effectual regulations. If ſuch an act ſhould paſs it would promote and facilitate the laudable plan begun by Sir John Fielding, and which it is to be hoped will be taken up and extended by the Marine Society, whoſe aſſiſtance during the late war was a great national benefit.

On Saturday evening arrived at Birmingham his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, attended by Colonel Weſt, Colonel Amherſt, Captain Stuart, and Captain Cox, with pages and other attendants, at the Swan inn; and next morning he ſet out for Worceſter, in his way to Bath.

Yeſterday was married the Moſt Noble Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton, to the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, Maid of Honour to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. The ceremony was performed at his Grace's houſe, in Arlington ſtreet, by the Reverend Mr. Harpur, one of his Grace's chaplains, and by a ſpecial licenſe from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

We are told that the proceedings of yeſterday at the King's Arms tavern are likely to be productive of agreeable conſequences to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe.

We hear that at the beginning of the fray yeſterday at the ſaid tavern a Reverend Gentleman began to addreſs the company, but was told that he had better mind the care of his pariſhioners than interfere in ſuch matters.

Another account ſays that a Reverend Divine who was preſent yeſterday at the King's Arms was groſſly affronted, without any provocation.

It is ſtill poſitively aſſerted that a county not fully repreſented is not liable to pay land tax, and that ſome modern Hampdens are determined to oppoſe it.

We hear that it is a ſettled point among the Gentlemen of the Law that as Mr. Wilkes's firſt ſentence expires on the 18th of next month, he is then to pay the firſt fine of 500l. for republiſhing the North Briton No. 45.

A favourite toaſt at preſent is: "May all the ſubſcribers *vote*, and all the voters *ſubſcribe!*"

It is confidently ſaid that at the next election there will be three Kings of Brentford, viz. King James [Lowther] King Charles [Dingley] and King John [Wilkes.]

Handbills are now delivering among the freeholders of Middleſex, in which Sir James Lowther offers himſelf a candidate to repreſent that county.

KING's ARMS *Tavern, March* 10, 1769.

At a general meeting of the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of London, purſuant to their adjournment on Wedneſday laſt, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be printed in all the publick papers, viz.

That the means which have been uſed to obtain an addreſs to his Majeſty were fallacious and arbitrary.

That the producing an addreſs already ſigned, the attempting by noiſe and tumult to prevent the appointment of *any* chairman, and refuſing to take the opinion of the general meeting on the propriety of their addreſs, were meaſures never before adopted by the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of London, and evidently inconſiſtent with their dignity and character.

That the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of London, have always acted, and *do now act*, with ſo much loyalty to his Majeſty, affection to his illuſtrious family, and zeal for our preſent moſt happy conſtitution, that any renewed declaration of ſuch their attachment, in this time of full national credit and profound peace, would have been abſolutely unneceſſary, had not ſome perſons, from ſiniſter views, artfully miſrepreſented thoſe of their fellow ſubjects who oppoſed their arbitrary proceedings, and refuſed to enter into all their meaſures, as diſaffected to his Majeſty's perſon and government.

Therefore we do, in this publick manner, declare our moſt ſincere and inviolable attachment to his Royal perſon, illuſtrious family, and the happy ſettlement in his auguſt houſe, which we are ready to defend, with our lives and fortunes, againſt all their open and ſecret enemies, being firmly perſuaded they are the only ſecurity (under God) for the continuance of our liberties both *civil and religious*. JOHN MILLS, Chairman.

A certain addreſs, it is ſaid, will be delivered by moonlight.

*March* 10. We have received, from an anonymous correſpondent, the following liſt of promotions and alterations, which we are told are ſpeedily to take place, viz. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland to be Lord High Admiral, Sir Edward Hawke to be Viſcount. Earl Gower to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, who will retire. The Earl of Sandwich to be a Marquis, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Attorney General to be Lord High Chancellor, in the room of Lord Camden, who will be created an Earl. Thomas de Grey, brother of the Attorney General, to be a Peer. Alexander Wedderburn, Eſq; to be Attorney General. The Lord Viſcount Weymouth to be an Earl, and Preſident of the Council. Richard Rigby, Eſq; to be Secretary of State. Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; to be Paymaſter of the forces. The Earl of Waldegrave, Maſter of the Great Wardrobe for life. Sir Roger Newdigate, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Armine Woodhouſe, Eſq; Thomas Harley, Eſq; the Right Hon. Lord Garlies, and the Right Hon. Lord Pulwarth, to be Engliſh Barons. Dr. Blackſtone to be Attorney General to the Queen, in the room of Robert Huſſey, Eſq. General Graeme, Sir Penſton Lamb, William Lynch, Eſq; Sir William Maynard, John Shelly, Eſq; and Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; to be Knights of the Bath.

Sixty ſix merchants, &c. had ſigned the King's Arms addreſs on Wedneſday night, and many more yeſterday morning.

It is reported that ſome extraordinary meaſures will be taken to prevent ſuch popular meetings as have lately been held.

We hear that Daniel Matthew, Eſq; High Sheriff for the county of Eſſex, is ſhortly to be created a Baronet.

Monday the Biſhop of Carliſle did ſeparate homage to his Majeſty, which was intended to have been done on the ſame day with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. This ceremony is performed by kneeling, and placing the hands between the knees of the ſovereign; but is only to qualify them as Temporal Lords, that they may enjoy the Baronies annexed to their biſhopricks.

"Where will this turbulence and perverſeneſs end?" Said a noble Duke in adminiſtration the other day. "End, my Lord! (replied a great perſonage in oppoſition) it will certainly end only with you."

Offers of a very extraordinary nature have been made, it is ſaid, to ſtifle the publication of a performance, which will (if publiſhed) throw a greater odium on the efforts of the Miniſtry to ſtop the courſe of juſtice than any other circumſtance poſſibly could.

An action in the Crown office is commenced for an aſſault in a quarrel between a celebrated *wholeſale* lawyer and an eminent patriotick lawyer.

Yeſterday morning a certain publiſher of an extraordinary North Briton ſet off for Calais, being fearful of the conſequence of ſurrendering to take his trial at the next ſeſſions at the Old Bailey for a libel againſt Lord Mansfield.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter is returned from his excurſion in the country.

It is ſaid that a match is preparing for a young Gentleman, lately declared the legal heir to a great title, and a greater fortune, with a Noble and amiable young Lady of Quality, of one of the firſt Noble families in this kingdom.

*March* 11. Yeſterday her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Douglas, and her nephew, the Hon. Archibald Douglas, Eſq; were preſented to her Majeſty at St. James's.

The following is ſaid to be the plan of the ſupporters of Mr. Wilkes, with regard to the next election of a member for the county of Middleſex. Mr. Wilkes is to be continued in the light of a candidate until the election: If at that time the ſheriff does not refuſe to receive votes for him, and no other perſon ſhall be put up as a candidate, he will continue his pretenſions, and neceſſarily be returned; but if the ſheriff does refuſe to admit him as a candidate, or any other perſon ſhall be ſet up by the Miniſtry againſt him, he will decline, and Sir J— D—, or ſome other perſon, will be nominated by the freeholders in Mr. Wilkes's intereſt, and in all probability choſen.

We hear that the counſel to whoſe opinions the queſtion touching the legality of Mr. Wilkes's election of an Alderman has been referred, by the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, are Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Sergeants Glynn and Leigh, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Common Sergeant.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, the Grand Viziar has engaged 20 French engineers into the Ottoman army, at a high rate, to ſerve the Porte during the preſent war with Ruſſia.

Yeſterday the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour received ſome deſpatches from the Empreſs, and this morning his Excellency had a long conference with the Earl of Rochfort on the ſubject of them, which are ſaid to be of great importance.

This morning ſeveral members of the court of Common Council waited on the Lord Mayor, to requeſt his Lordſhip to call a court, to conſider of an addreſs to his Majeſty.

We hear a noted clergyman and poet is preparing an entertainment for the theatre, entitled Liberty's Laſt Stake, but whether it be tragedy or comedy is yet uncertain.

We hear that ſeveral purſers warrants are ordered to be made out at the Admiralty Office, for ſome capital men of war at Portſmouth.

Advice is ſaid to be received that the French merchants of Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and other capital ſeaports of the Kingdom, are preparing to ſhip this ſeaſon immenſe cargoes on board their veſſels going on the Newfoundland fiſhery, with what view may be eaſily gueſſed.

CORK, *Feb.* 27. Laſt Saturday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, Capt. Wilſon, from a cruiſe; and yeſterday the Hero, of 74 guns, Capt Hotham, arrived from Plymouth, to take on board the 13th regiment of foot quartered here, bound for Minorca.

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## EDINBURGH, *March* 13.

WE hear from Wigton and Whitehorn, two ancient Royal burrows that on hearing the ſucceſs of the Douglas cauſe the magiſtrates & both had aſſembled all the Gentlemen and reputable farmers in their neighbourhood, and after erecting bonefires at the ſeveral croſſes and eminent places went to the townhouſe and drank all the healths requiſite on ſuch a grand occaſion.

HAWICK, *March* 6. All ranks of people here teſtified their ſincere ſatisfaction at the decree by the Houſe of Peers in favour of the Hon. Mr. Douglas, by publick rejoicings, illuminations, and drinking of healths ſuitable on the occaſion; at the ſame time expreſſing their ardeſt wiſhes for the proſperity of that ancient and illuſtrious family, and of all its branches.

The ſpirited behaviour of a poor man of the name of Douglas, upwards of 100 years old, deſerves to be noticed, who hearing of the above deciſion came out to the ſtreet, and joining the crowd threw up his cap, and in the old border ſtile called out *a Douglas! a Douglas!* In the evening, when the town was illuminated, having no window in the fore part of his houſe, he placed before his door five candles, one in each ſhoe, another in his ſnuff horn, and two in cloven ſticks.

*Extract of a letter from* London, *March* 10.

"The merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of London, propoſed to preſent a dutiful and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty, finding that Mr. Wilkes's friends had taken the alarm at their intended meeting, drew up an addreſs, which they had ready to read to the meeting, and ſuch as approved of it might have an opportunity of ſigning it then.

"The Reverend Mr. Horne, who perhaps is the only clergyman in England who is a friend to Mr. Wilkes, came into the room and ſaid he had qualified himſelf on purpoſe to come there; along with him was Mr. Reynolds, attorney for Mr. Wilkes, with many of the committee, and other wellwiſhers to that Gentleman, who were well known. The merchants ſuſpected that they were come to oppoſe the addreſs, or to deſtroy it, as they had ſhewn ſome inclination to kick up a riot. Mr. Parſon Horne got on the top of the table, in order to harangue the meeting, and ſhow the bad intention of the addreſs, &c. The other party, who were for the addreſs, and who are not afraid to ſhew their loyalty and affection to his Majeſty in theſe times of riot and confuſion, retired with their addreſs, and lodged it at a publick office, where every body may have an opportunity of ſeeing it, and ſuch as approve of it may ſign it; at three o'clock to day they reckoned about 700 had put to their names.

"Mr. Wilkes's friends met this day at the King's Arms tavern, and have drawn up an advertiſement, which you will ſee in the papers ſigned John Mills chairman."

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## GLASGOW, *March* 6.

ON Friday morning laſt an expreſs arrived here from London, with the account of Mr. Douglas having carried his cauſe in the Houſe of Lords. Their Lordſhips having met on Monday the 27th of February, at eleven in the forenoon, according to their laſt adjournment, the Duke of Newcaſtle the Earl of Sandwich, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Mansfield, ſeverally ſpoke on the merits of the cauſe. When Lord Mansfield had concluded his ſpeech, which was three hours long, the Lord Chancellor put a previous queſtion to the Houſe, and immediately thereafter their Lordſhips reverſed the decree of the Court of Seſſion, without a vote. The general approbation of this event was manifeſted through the whole city, by all ranks of people: Bonefires were immediately lighted, in every ſtreet; and at night the aſſembly hall, and a great number of private houſes, were illuminated. An elegant entertainment was ordered at the Saracen's Head inn, by a very reſpectable company of Mr. Douglas's friends; in courſe of which many toaſts ſuitable to the occaſion were given, under the diſcharge of muſketry by a body of Chelſeamen, commanded by Mr. Graham, maſter of the inn. The whole inn was illuminated, from top to bottom; two hogſheads of porter were given to the populace, and a bonefire was lighted before the door, conſiſting of between 15 and 20 carts of coals. Through the whole day joy and feſtivity appeared in every quarter, and the night was concluded without noiſe or diſturbances of any kind.

When the Chelſeamen had done firing, the company ordered each man five ſhillings, but when Mr. Graham was going to pay it them they all with one voice refuſed it; and ſaid that they would as cheerfully charge with ball as they did that night with powder, in defence of Mr. Douglaſs and his cauſe.

We hear that the Gentlemen who met at the Saracen's Head, to celebrate the ſucceſs of the Douglas cauſe, ſent 3l. to the priſoners in the Tolbooth, by which means theſe unfortunate people were enabled to join in the general rejoicing.

MARCH 13.

*Extract of a letter from* London, *March* 9.

"Yeſterday a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons for a committee to be appointed to inquire into the tranſactions of the military in St. George's Fields, on the 10th of May laſt; but, after very long and warm debates, it paſſed in the negative 145 againſt 29.

"On Monday the 6th the Hon. Archibald Douglas gave a grand entertainment to a great number of Nobility, at the Star and Garter tavern in Pallmall."

*Extract of a letter from* Douglas, *March* 10.

"On Friday the 3d inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, we received the agreeable news of Mr. Douglas's ſucceſs in his cauſe, which gave the greateſt joy to every individual of this place, more than can be expreſſed. On Thurſday the 9th, by appointment of Thomas Hamilton of Overtoun, Eſq; factor to the Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas, an elegant entertainment was given to the Gentlemen and Ladies in and about this place. After dinner the Gentlemen, accompanied by all the different trades, and attended by above a hundred Gentlemen in arms, with their Captains and ſergeants, in regular order, walked in proceſſion from Douglas caſtle to the croſs of Douglas, with drums beating and colours flying, and muſick of different kinds, where they all drew up; and cheerfully remembering, with gratitude, the juſt ſenſe they had of the great and important law of our birthright being eſtabliſhed by the ſupreme court of Great Britain, the following toaſts were drank, viz. the King, the Queen and all the Royal Family, ſucceſs to the Hon. Archibald Douglas, Eſq; wiſhing him to enjoy the honours and poſſeſs the ſpirit of his Noble anceſtors, from whom we have received ſo many ſignal ſervices, the Dutcheſs of Douglas, the Duke and Dutcheſs of Queenſberry, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mansfield, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Thurlo, the Lord Advocate, the Houſe of Peers, and all his beſt friends, with many other toaſts ſuitable to the important and long wiſhed for event, under repeated diſcharges of the fire arms. In ſhort, it is impoſſible to expreſs the joy and gladneſs that appeared in every countenance. So numerous was the company that upwards of a hundred gallons of rum in punch, beſides a great quantity of wine and ale, was drank at the croſs on the occaſion; and the evening concluded with a ball, illuminations, bonefires, &c. the whole conducted with the greateſt harmony."

*Extract of a letter from* Lanerk, *March 7.*

"It is impoſſible for me to expreſs the joy which the news of the reverſal of the decree of the Court of Seſſion in the Douglas cauſe occaſioned in this place. So ſoon as the expreſs arrived, giving us the agreeable accounts of it the Magiſtrates and Council, with moſt of the Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and likewiſe the principal inhabitants of the place, aſſembled in the townhouſe, and from thence went to the croſs, where they drank long life and proſperity to Mr. Douglas, the Dutcheſs of Douglas, his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry, and in general all the friends and connections of that ancient and illuſtrious houſe. Every toaſt was ſucceeded by a volley of ſmall arms, and ſeveral curious fire and water works were at the ſame time exhibited. The evening concluded with a general illumination, ringing of bells, bonefires, and every other poſſible demonſtration of joy."

On the arrival of the news at Eagleſhame that Mr. Douglas had gained his cauſe in the Houſe of Lords, the whole inhabitants, chiefly of the name of Montgomery, went in proceſſion, with drums beating and colours flying, to the caſtle of Polnoon, near that place, where they drank many healths ſuitable to the occaſion; particularly one in memory to the battle of Chevy Chaſe, bravely fought by a Douglas, and won by Sir John Montgomery, who brought Earl Percy's ſon priſoner to Scotland, and whoſe ranſom built the caſtle of Polnoon.

We are informed from Irvine that on Saturday laſt 70 caſks of foreign ſpirits were ſeized by an officer of exciſe near that place.

We hear from Ayr that a boy having eat ſome hemlock root, inſtead of parſnip, was ſeized about an hour afterwards, in the ſchool, with a prodigious pain in his head, and fell down from his ſeat quite ſenſeleſs; upon which he was carried home, and expired next morning.

On Friday afternoon laſt a fire broke out in a houſe in the Trongate, and the ſame evening another in a houſe in Argyle ſtreet; but they were both happily got the better of, without any material damage.

Our advices from all parts of the kindom of the rejoicing on account of Mr. Douglas's ſucceſs are become ſo numerous as puts it out of our power to inſert them all. We therefore hope that what we have already given will ſufficiently ſatisfy our readers, as the continuance of them would be but a repetition of what we have already mentioned.

## BOSTON, *April* 10.

THE following is ſaid to be the ſubſtance of the reſolves of the Houſe of Commons, viz. 1. That the laws of trade and revenue acts ſhould be fully enforced. 2. That the charter of the Maſſachuſetts Bay ſhould be altered, being incompatible with monarchy. 3. That no perſon ſhould be qualified to ſit as repreſentative in the Houſe of Aſſembly until he had ſubſcribed a declaration acknowledging, in the fulleſt manner, the ſupremacy of Parliament, and their right of taxation over the colonies; and that the diſputing and denying that right ſhould be penal or puniſhable as high treaſon. 4. That his Majeſty ſhould be humbly petitioned to direct that the perſons who have been moſt active in raiſing and promoting the late diſturbances in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay be ſent for, in order to be tried under the ſtatute, and brought to condign puniſhment.

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in* London *to his friend in* Boſton, *February* 1.

"Notwithſtanding the Houſe of Commons concurrence in the eight reſolves relative to America paſſed the Houſe of Lords a month ago, I expect the great pleaſure of giving you, in the month of May next, ſome very agreeable tidings with reſpect to our country, by which time I venture to predict that ſome new ſyſtem will be adopted that will prove advantageous to both countries. No man here is a friend to the act complained of, on commercial principles."

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in* London, *Feb.* 3.

"You will ſee that ſeveral diſagreeable reſolves have paſſed the Houſes of Parliament, and that a very extraordinary meaſure is adopted to depreſs the ſpirit of patriotiſm in America, but you may rely upon it they will never venture to execute any thing of this nature: The Miniſtry have now too much trouble at home to create more abroad. You muſt depend upon your own virtue, prudence, unanimity, and economy, in America, for your deliverance."

## NEW YORK, *April* 10.

WE are aſſured that during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly of this province, laſt week, a motion was made for keeping open doors during the preſent ſeſſion, which was carried in the affirmative; and that another motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for emitting a paper currency, to be let out on loan, which was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly: Every well wiſher to this country muſt hope it may paſs through, as one of the moſt probable means to revive the ſinking trade of the inhabitants, in theſe dreary times.

*April* 17. Wedneſday laſt one Anne M'Culloch was carted about this city, for ſtealing ſome cloth out of an entry of a houſe in the duſk of the evening; but being diſcovered by a ſervant was apprehended and convicted, upon her own confeſſion. Carting ſeems to have a good effect, and it has been obſerved that the criminals hitherto puniſhed in that way ſeem to dread the ſhame of being publickly expoſed more than ſtripes.

Laſt week a very large ox was killed by a butcher in this city, the fore quarters of which weighed 417 lb. each, the hind quarters 384, tallow 311, hide 118; in the whole 2615 lb. It is ſaid he coſt 100 l. New York currency.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4.

BY the Sally and Mally, Dunlop, and the Betſey, Montgomery, arrived in Rappahannock river, in five weeks from Glaſgow, we learn that upwards of twenty ſail of veſſels left Clyde before them for Virginia and Maryland.

There is advice that the John and Mary, M'Kinnie, from Hull, bound for Virginia, ſome time in January laſt was ſtruck with lightning off the Weſtern Iſlands, which knocked down all the watch upon deck, who after ſome time recovered; and in about eight days, proceeding on her voyage, foundered in a violent gale of wind. The crew were taken up by a French ſhip bound for Marſeilles.

The Peggy, Younghuſband, in ſix weeks from Liverpool, and the Brunſwick, Watſon, and Thierry, Taylor, from Glaſgow, are arrived in James river.

Capt. Younghuſband ſpoke the Pennſylvania packet, Capt. Falconer, for London, 160 leagues eaſt of our Capes, all well.

The Argyle, M'Kinley, Virginia, Thomſon, and Donald, Andrew, from Virginia, are arrived at Glaſgow.

On Tueſday laſt died at Porto Bello, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. ALEXANDER FINNIE, for many years Adjutant to the middle diſtrict of this colony.

On the 29th ult. died, in an advanced age, at his houſe in Eſſex county, Col. WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD, a man whoſe good and generous principles commanded the eſteem of all who knew him.

The generoſity of the publick is earneſtly requeſted for a poor diſtreſſed man in Iſle of Wight county, who on the 6th of laſt month ſuffered by fire in the moſt afflicting manner. While employed in aſſiſting a neighbour to burn his tar kiln, by ſome accident his houſe took fire, and conſumed his wife and three children, together with his outhouſes, and every thing he had induſtrioufly laboured for theſe many years; ſo that he, and two of his children which eſcaped the fire, are reduced to the moſt melancholy circumſtances. ——Contributions are taken in for this afflicted family at the Poſt Office.

## *Meſſ.* PURDIE & DIXON,

AS I have now performed the firſt part of my promiſe to the publick, by laying before them the whole of the pamphlet entitled *The Caſe of Great Britain and her Colonies*, I ſhall now, without farther preface, proceed to diſcharge the ſecond part, by hinting my ſentiments of what ought to be the conduct of our Aſſembly at this critical juncture.

It is evident my author was convinced that the right inſiſted on by the colonies, to be taxed only by their own repreſentatives, was juſt; ſince it is impoſſible for the moſt prejudiced Briton to read his little treatiſe without being ſenſible of the injuſtice, as well as of the impolicy, of the meaſures purſued by Great Britain. It cannot therefore be my intention to hint a thought of giving up that right, which we have ſo nobly claimed, and he has ſo forcibly defended; but what ſteps it will be adviſable for us to purſue, to ſupport or enforce that right, is the queſtion.

There are many ſenſible men amongſt us who think that Great Britain is determined to revoke the meaſures ſhe has adopted injurious to the colonies, as ſoon as ſhe can do it conſiſtent with the honour of Parliament: But let ſuch conſider that it can never be honourable to perſiſt in an errour, or diſhonourable to retract it when they are ſenſible it is ſo; that not only our honour, but our intereſt, our liberty, and all that is valuable, is at ſtake; and that if we once give up theſe, in compliment to their miſtaken notions of honour, what ſecurity have we that they will ever be reſtored to us? Or that a future Parliament will not, on our conceſſion, found a precedent to enſlave us? Say they, we may ſafely rely on the juſtice of the Britiſh legiſlature. I own that I differ widely in opinion with theſe Gentlemen, for though I believe there is not a ſingle inhabitant of England that is not thoroughly convinced of the injuſtice of her pretenſions, yet I have not the ſmalleſt hope, whilſt they ſee even a poſſibility of carrying their meaſures into execution, that they will ever relinquiſh them. The ſenſe of ſhame, like the fear of death, is leſſened by numbers; and, as the coward loſes his timidity in proportion to the army in which he is engaged, ſo even the man of honour forgets the ſenſe of ſhame, in proportion to the numbers which are embarked with him in the ſame cauſe. Hence it is that a number of ſenators make no difficulty of combining in one vote, which each would be aſhamed of, and intimidated from giving ſingly. To illuſtrate the truth of this obſervation I need only take notice that ſome late reſolutions with regard to America were oppoſed only by two members in an aſſembly once the hereditary guardian of Britiſh liberty. The nation is ſunk to the loweſt ſtate of venality and corruption, and the contention amongſt her Nobles is no longer who ſhall contribute moſt to the intereſt of their country, but who ſhall ſhare the greateſt dividend of her treaſures. Will it then be ſtrange to ſee them endeavouring to reimburſe thoſe treaſures which their rapaciouſneſs has exhauſted, by fleecing a people whoſe oppreſſions they will not feel! Again, the nation is at preſent diſtracted by two factions, the one aiming at lawleſs deſpotiſm, the other practiſing unbounded licentiouſneſs: What hopes can we reaſonably expect from the juſtice of the one, or from the moderation of the other? Will not both find their account in plundering America?

I acknowledge that the treatment we have met with hath been exceeding rigorous; that we have too much reaſon to apprehend that it will be ſtill more ſo; that the conſideration of receiving that treatment from our friends adds to the ſenſe of the injury. But will paſſion remove, or invective aſſuage, the anguiſh of our ſufferings? Suppoſe it was poſſible for us to retort the injury, in ſuch a manner as to occaſion the ruin of Britain, would ſuch a conduct be juſtifiable? The connexion between Great Britain and her colonies hath been compared to that of a mother and her children. Suppoſe then a mother ſhould ſo far forget the ties of nature as to treat her children with cruelty, and endeavour to ruin them. In ſuch a caſe the children would indeed have a right to provide for their own ſecurity, but they would by no means be juſtifiable in endeavouring to retort the injury, or in denying her a reaſonable ſupport. The filial obligations would remain, even after all parental affection was withdrawn.

From the preſent unhappy ſituation of Great Britain, we have the greateſt reaſon to fear that the period of her ruin is not far diſtant. Whenever it happens her fall will greatly affect, if it does not annihilate, the freedom of America. Let us therefore (at the ſame time that we cautiouſly avoid any thing that may haſten the deſtruction of our mother country) be doubly vigilant in preſerving our own, as well for the ſake of ourſelves and poſterity, as to enable us, when Britain ſhall be no longer an independent kingdom, to afford a ſafe aſylum for her inhabitants, to enjoy in America thoſe rights which they have loſt at home. Let us aſſert our right with perſevering firmneſs and unſhaken reſolution, but let not the ſmalleſt ſpark of reſentment appear in our reſolves.

The petition to his Majeſty, the memorial to the Lords, and remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, will probably either occaſion a repeal of the acts complained of, or induce the Miniſtry to direct the act of Parliament aſſerting their right to tax us to be laid before the Aſſembly. In the former caſe, it would be unneceſſary to ſay any thing; in the latter, what ought to be their conduct? If they petition to the Parliament, it will be acknowledging their right; if they are ſilent, it will be conſidered as an acquieſcence. Either of theſe meaſures would therefore be unworthy of their wiſdom, and a manifeſt breach of the great truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents. The moſt prudent ſtep they can take upon the occaſion will be, after giving his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of their affectionate, dutiful, and loyal attachment to him, to expreſs their concern at being reduced to the diſagreeable alternative of ſurrendering up all that is valuable to them, or of being thought diſaffected to him, and to aſſure him that a ſubmiſſion to be taxed by the Britiſh Parliament is perhaps the only point in which his ſubjects of this colony would not anſwer his Majeſty's expectations. And with regard to the act itſelf, let it be ordered to lie upon the table, for the peruſal of the members; and then, without naming the act, or the Britiſh Parliament, enter upon the journals a reſolve importing that *the people of this colony cannot be taxed in any manner but by the Aſſembly.*

Thus, having communicated my poor thoughts upon this ſubject of general concernment, I ſhall take my leave of the publick, by begging pardon of your readers for having ſo long treſpaſſed upon their patience.

That the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire may unite in the practice of every ſocial and every manly virtue, and that the only conteſt between them for the future may be who ſhall excel in loyalty to their ſovereign, and in zeal to the true intereſts of their country, is the conſtant prayer which flows from the heart of

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

## Advertiſements.

HANOVER town, *May* 1, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

2 ROBERT PATTERSON.

NORFOLK, *May* 1, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to all his cuſtomers for the favours they have conferred upon him, and at the ſame time to acquaint them that he ſtill carries on his buſineſs of STAYMAKING, at the houſe of Mrs. *Cann* in *Church* ſtreet, where thoſe Ladies who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work done in the genteeleſt manner, and at a reaſonable rate, by

Their humble ſervant,

ROBERT STEELE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 3, 1769.

LAST *Saturday* the truſtees and ſubſcribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Clergymen met at the College.

On the day following two ſermons ſuitable to the occaſion were preached, one in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Commiſſary, and the other in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. *Willie*; and collections were [illegible] the [illegible] ſince [illegible] ackno[illegible]

On [illegible] fix with appoint[illegible] Treaſur[illegible] *Arthur L* *Thomas H* the morni[illegible]

By or[illegible]

LAN[illegible] Capta[illegible] warehouſe at [illegible] a caſe marke[illegible] marked nor n[illegible] have them on[illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1769.

THE ſubſcribers having engaged a perſon from *England*, well acquainted with the uſeful branches of PLUMBING, GLAZING, and PAINTING, hereby inform all Gentlemen who pleaſe to employ them that they may depend upon having their work executed in ſuch a manner as cannot fail of giving ſatisfaction, and upon moſt reaſonable terms.

KIDD & KENDALL.

N. B. GILDING, and CIPHERS put on carriages, by the ſame hand.

I WAS on a bargain ſome time laſt month with Mr. *Thomas Underwood*, of *Goochland* county, for a Negro boy, which boy I have ſince ſold to Mr. *Benjamin Harriſon*, jun. I underſtand Mr. *Underwood* has reported that I ſold the boy to him, which is abſolutely falſe; and if Mr. *Underwood* can prove that I confirmed any bargain with him for the boy, then I will agree I am guilty of what he accuſes me.

APRIL 28, 1769. JOHN AYLETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 1, 1769.

THIS is to deſire all perſons who have any articles to convey to *Newcaſtle*, *Fredericksburg*, *Richmond*, *Warwick*, or *Peterſburg*, to lodge them at the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, with the carriage money, and they may depend upon their being ſafely delivered by

JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Poſt Rider.

*To be* SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 12*th inſtant*, *at the dwelling-houſe lately occupied by* James Martin, *deceaſed*, *in* Williamſburg,

ALL his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN furniture, and two LOTS in *Moody* ſtreet. Credit for all ſums above 50 s. until the 10th of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

*** At the ſame time will be let the remainder of the deceaſed's leaſe in the houſes he occupied, which is about four years.

*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidders*, *by virtue of a deed of truſt from* William Armſtrong *to the ſubſcribers*, *at* Halifax *courthouſe*, *on* Thurſday *the* 18*th of this inſtant* (May) *being court day*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 330 acres, lying on the ſouth ſide of *Dan* river, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, 300 acres of which is very fine low grounds, with all convenient buildings, being the land whereon the ſaid *William Armſtrong* now lives; alſo 500 acres of good high land, on both ſides of *Moon*'s creek, about a mile from the other tract; likewiſe ſix valuable Negroes. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of ſale.

GORDON & RAMSAY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Charles City* county, the 14th of *April* laſt, a VIRGINIA born Negro fellow named PETER, about 44 years of age, of a black complexion, a ſlim fellow, his teeth out before as if broke off, and is a ſly artful rogue if not watched; he carried with him ſundry clothes, ſuch as crop Negroes uſually wear, alſo a white *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat and petticoat, a *Tarlton* plaid gown, and ſundry other of his wife's clothes. He alſo carried away a gun of an uncommon large ſize, and a fiddle, which he is much delighted in when he gets any ſtrong drink, which he is remarkably fond of, and then very talkative and impudent. I ſuſpect he is gone to *Amelia* county, to Mr. *Tanner*'s, as Mrs. *Tanner*, alias Mrs. *Johnſon*, ſold him to Mr. *Richard Haylis*, and by him ſold to the ſubſcriber, as he often told the other Negroes that if ever I uſed him ill he would go to his old miſtreſs, as ſhe never ſold him to Mr. *Haylis*, but only lent him during pleaſure, and that he would go to her and be protected. The ſaid Negro is outlawed; and I will give 10 l. to any perſon or perſons that will kill him and bring me his head, ſeparate from his body, or 40 s. if delivered to the ſubſcriber near the *Long Bridge*.

WILLIAM GREGORY.

NORTHAMPTON, *April* 24, 1769.

COMMITTED to the jail of this county, a Negro man who calls himſelf PAUL, and ſays he belongs to *James M'Daniel*, living on *Roanoke* river, *North Carolina*. He is a black fellow, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and is very much marked on the back by whipping. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN WILKINS, Sheriff.

MY ill ſtate of health makes it neceſſary for me to go to *England*. I hope to return in the fall. It is my intention to go with Capt. *Eſten*, who ſails in *May* next; and I flatter myſelf that my obliging cuſtomers indebted will ſee the neceſſity of my receiving payment before my departure. I cannot therefore doubt but that they will, on this my earneſt requeſt, pay me this *April* court. It will lay me under additional obligations to them, and do me an eſſential ſervice. I have *juſt now* arrived an aſſortment of goods in my way. The buſineſs will be carried on in my abſence by my ſiſter.

JANE HUNTER.

## POETS CORNER.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Port HAMPTON.

IT appearing to the Hon. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at *Boſton* that it is practiſed by the merchants in ſome of the ports in *America* to load their veſſels with enumerated and non-enumerated goods before they have complied with the regulations preſcribed by law, we therefore, in obedience to their orders, give this publick notice to all merchants and traders within this diſtrict that we will ſeize and proſecute any veſſel that ſhall offend againſt ſuch regulations, as well thoſe as all others required to be obſerved in their loading and unloading of goods. And whereas divers frauds may be committed, to the great detriment of his Majeſty's revenue, *&c.* by veſſels loading goods under pretence that they are deſigned to be tranſported to other diſtricts within this colony, before a report is made thereof, and permits taken out at the cuſtom houſe to load and tranſport the ſame, which we have reaſon to believe has been frequently done, we therefore ſtrictly caution all merchants and traders againſt the like practices for the future.

GIVEN under our hands the 20th of *April*, 1769.

CARY MICHELL, Collector.
GABRIEL CAY, Comptroller.

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*Williamſburg, April* 25, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber has on hand a few of Mr. MERCER's ABRIDGMENT, which he will now ſell at 15s. a piece.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

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# FREER ARMSTON,

*Chandler and Soap Boiler, in* Norfolk,

FOR the better convenience of ſupplying the town of *Williamſburg*, has opened a ſhop between Mr. *Carter*'s great brick houſe and Mrs. *Rathell*'s, where may be had TALLOW CANDLES as good as any on the continent; the preſent price by the box 11d. paying freight from *Norfolk*, Beſt HARD SOAP at 6d. by the box, or 7d. halfpeny ſmall quantities.

I have WEST INDIA and DRY GOODS at the loweſt prices, for ready money.

As I want a large quantity of good WOOD ASHES, for goods or money, all perſons that ſend by or give their aſhes to Negroes are deſired to ſignify the ſame by a note, otherwiſe they will not be received.

All commands will be carefully executed.

FREER ARMSTON.

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*For* SALE *to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the* 8th *of* May, *at five o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE dwelling-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated in this town, with all convenient outhouſes, lately occupied by Mr. *Edward Cary*. At the ſame time will be put up for ſale an acre of ground oppoſite Dr. *George Riddell*'s, in this town. Two years credit will be allowed the purchaſer, provided bond with undeniable ſecurity is given.

YORK, *April* 24, 1769. J. H. NORTON.

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*For* SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Cheſterfield* county, containing 1500 acres or more, conveniently ſituated, being about four miles from *Peterſburg*, on *Appamattox* river, and about four miles from *Oſborne's* warehouſe, on *James* river. The whole will be ſold together, or in parcels. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be made by the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

HENRY RANDOLPH.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, a *Virginia* born Negro man ſlave named JOE, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, is a likely well made fellow, has ſmall eyes, his fore teeth even and good, is a good ſawer, and has worked at the blackſmith's trade ſome time, but knows little of that buſineſs. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 5l. reward, if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles 10l. and if 100 miles 20l. He is a briſk active fellow, and will make his eſcape if poſſible, as he expects to be hung if apprehended, having broke into many houſes, and ſtole ſeveral things. 2‖ HENRY BATTE.

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*THE ſubſcriber is determined to draw his* LOTTERY, *on the 2d* Monday *in* May *next (being the day of the meeting of the General Aſſembly) at Mr.* ANTHONY HAY's *in* Williamſburg, *upon the plan here propoſed, which he hopes will not be diſagreeable to the preſent adventurers, as the alteration of the ſcheme cannot affect their intereſt, but will greatly promote the ſubſcribers, as it will enhance the value, and encourage the ſale of the tickets remaining on hand at the drawing; but to avoid all poſſible objections from thoſe who were kind enough to purchaſe tickets upon the faith of the former ſcheme, it is intended that any ſuch who diſapprove of the alteration may be at liberty to return their tickets at any time before the day of drawing.*

## THE SCHEME.

| | | £. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 *Prize,* | *The Inſpection at* Page's, *containing five lots, which rent for* 70 *l. per annum, valued at* 12 *years purchaſe, is* | 840 |
| 1 *do.* | *The inſpection at* Crutchfield's, *containing ſix lots, which rent for* 60*l. per annum, valued at* 12 *years purchaſe, is* | 720 |
| 135 *do.* | *Lots unimproved, each containing half an acre, valued at* 20 *l. each, a price the loweſt any from the river have ſold for, and many being near the river are worth more.* | 2700 |
| 137 PRIZES. | | £. 4260 |
| 263 BLANKS. | | |
| 400 TICKETS *at* £. 10 *each* | | £. 4000 |
| | *Given in* | £. 260 |

*The inſpection at* Crutchfield's *is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whoſe number ſhall be drawn the two hundredth.*

*The inſpection at* Page's *is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whoſe number ſhall be laſt drawn.*

*In this ſcheme there are not two blanks to a prize. The inſpections, increaſing yearly, may be well eſtimated at much more than they are now valued, and the* 260 *l. given in will reduce the unimproved lots to* £. 18-1-5¾ *each. So it appears no ſcheme can be better calculated for the intereſt of the adventurers, and the eaſe in payments is an indulgence none has yet allowed.*

*The managers, and terms of payment, are as formerly. Tickets may be had of the managers and of*

tf MANN PAGE.

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GOLIAH will cover this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Goochland* county at 10s. the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, and 1*l.* to enſure a colt. He is of the true dray breed, full 16 hands high, exceſſive fat and ſleek, and in high perfection. The mares will have exceeding good paſturage *gratis*; the money to be paid before they are taken away.

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

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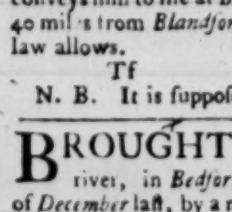

TRAVELLER ſtands this ſeaſon at Mr. JOHN WILLS's in *Warwick* county, where he will cover mares at 10s. the leap, or 40s. the ſeaſon. He is ſix years old, near 15 hands high, and was got by old *Traveller* out of a full blooded *Engliſh* mare. Good paſturage *gratis*; but I will not be liable for any mares that may be ſtolen, or get away.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

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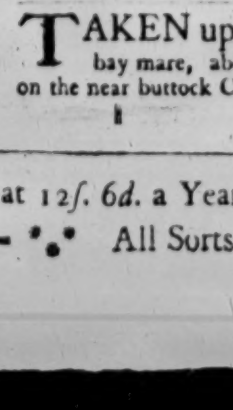
*For* LONDON,



THE ſhip *Two Siſters*, *George Taylor* maſter, now lying in *Appamatox* river, will take in tobacco at 8l. freighting a tun, with liberty of conſignment, and will ſail about the middle of *May*, as great part of her cargo is engaged. Thoſe inclined to ſhip are deſired to forward their orders to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcribers in *Peterſburg*.

FIELDS & CALL.

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RUN away from *Blandford*, the 12th of this inſtant *(April)* a ſervant man named JOHN ACLAND, by trade a tailor, a ſhort well ſet man, of a pale complexion, had on a blue coat and waiſtcoat, black breeches, cocked hat, and feathertop wig. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me at *Blandford*, ſhall have 40s. reward, if taken 40 miles from *Blandford*, and if in *Carolina* 5l. beſides what the law allows.

Tf JOHN BLAND.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards *Carolina*.

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BROUGHT to my plantation on *Staunton* river, in *Bedford* county, and left there about the middle of *December* laſt, by a man meanly dreſſed, a likely dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near buttock with a croſs, as well as I can make it out, and has been poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. The perſon that brought him was ſeen coming from *Pittſylvania*, and rode bareback.

HUGH CHALLES.

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TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a ſmall trotting bay mare, about 3 or 4 years old, docked, and branded on the near buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 45s.

1 JAMES BOYD.

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*The noted* HORSE

# Jolly Roger,

ſtands at the ſubſcriber's in *Brunſwick* county, near *Allen*'s mill, in order to cover mares at 15s. the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, and 3l. to enſure. Good paſturage *gratis*, but I will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all neceſſary care ſhall be taken to prevent it.

10 JAMES BALFOUR.

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TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, about 6 or 7 years old, with a blaze in his face, his near fore foot white, but no perceivable brand; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ WILLIAM MUNROE.

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*To be* SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of Land, lying on *Willis*'s creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the courthouſe, with a plantation and convenient houſes for an overſeer and five or ſix hands. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Mrs. *Suſannah Fleming*'s, in the above mentioned county. 4 CHARLES FLEMING.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Peterſburg*, two ſervant men, tailors by trade, one of them named JAMES NOUGHTIE, a likely fellow, about 22 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, of a fair complexion, and had a blue coat, and a dark coloured jacket with ſleeves; but as he broke open my ſhop window before he ran away, he may have ſome other clothes with him. The other ſervant's name is JAMES JORDAN, a ſhort thick fellow, about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a dark coloured ſhort duffil coat, is remarkably lame in one of his feet, ſo that he cannot wear his ſhoe without having it cut upon the top and laced, has a cut acroſs his noſe and forehead, has been in the army, and loves liquor; they are both *Scotchmen*. Whoever takes them up and brings them to me in *Peterſburg*, or contrives it ſo that I get them again, ſhall have 4l. reward.

ANDREW CUBBIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to harbour or carry them out of the colony, on pain of being ſued according to law.

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By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the GENERAL COURT.

*On* Monday *the* 8*th of* May *next, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *will be ſold to the higheſt bidders,*

THREE thouſand acres of LAND, lying at the foot of the *Double Top* mountain, in *Culpeper* county, altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers. This land is in good order, has four plantations on it fitted with every neceſſary houſe, and other conveniences for cropping. An indiſputable title will be made the purchaſer, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to Meſſ. *Capel* and *Oſgood Hanbury*, of *London*, merchants, or to their attornies here. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 25th of *October* next.

N. B. This is the land formerly advertiſed by Col. *Philip Rootes* to have been ſold at *Culpeper* courthouſe the 3d *Thurſday* in *November* laſt, but prevented by an unavoidable accident.

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*For* SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Sapony* creek, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 5 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

Tf W. STITH.

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TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by Tf HENRY LEE.

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*To be* SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
Tf JOHN NICHOLAS.

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.